NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

Pot. XXX1....No. 9,442.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGITIMIST PARTY—THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS WANTED AS COLONISTS TO AMERICA—ANOTHER ELECTION

PARIS, Monday, July 10, 1871. It is generally believed in Paris that the party of the Legitimists, or supporters of the Count de thambord, both in and outside of the French Assembly, than bord, both in and outside of the French Assembly, has been dissolved, and that a majority of its members will join the Republicans. The Gazette de France denies that the manifesto of the

Count de Chamberd has caused a rupture between the

Legitumists and the Orienmists.

Fixteen thousand of the Communist prisoners at Ver sallies have been released by order of the Government, but 16,000 are still held, and will be tried in squads. There is a struggle among the Americans in Paris to se There is a stranger among the communist prisoners as colonists. Sense want them for Colorada, and others for Lower Calforms and Arizona. The Government is puzzled to

The Prench Government has paid to Switzerland 2,000,000 francs as partial reimbursement of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the French soldiers who took refuge on her soil. Switzerland has restored to Prance the greater portion of the war material brought

across the frontier by the French army.

The Official Journal announces that the elections for the Councils General will be held on the 23d of August. The seesions of the courts-martial will be held on the

ITALY.

KOMAN CATHOLICS PROHIBITED FROM READING SECULAR NEWSPAPERS AT ROME - THIERS APOLOGIZING TO THE POPE.

ROME, Monday, July 10, 1871. Cardinal Patrizi, the Vicar General, has probibited the reading, by the members of the church in the Roman States, of non-clerical newspapers.

President Thiers, hearing that the Pope intended to eck the hospitality of France, has addressed a letter to the Holy Father, assuring him of a fitting welcome, but strongly dissuading him from the project. Such a proceeding, he says, would Italy, and create difficulties in I where it would be impossible to grant His Holiness the privileges suitable to his exalted position. M. Thiers omises the friendly offices of France as a mediator between the Italian Government and the Holy See with a view to the restoration of conciliatory relations between the Kingdom and the Head of the Church.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DELAY IN THE POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS-ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF RAGUSA.

LONDON, Monday, July 10, 1871. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone explained that the delay in the arrival of Minister Schenck from the United States had caused the postponement of the negotiations for the reduction of postage to and from America. They would, however,

The little ship City of Ragusa, from New-York, arrived

at Liverpool to-day.

The miners of Lancashire have pledged their assist ance to the strikers in South Wales. Bucke, the released Penian convict, has arrived at Cork.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ONE HUNDRED SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN PRE Berlin, Ont., July 10 .- A Sunday-school picnie here, taking refuge from the rain in a tannery, the feor gave way, precipitating about 100 scholars into the vats beneath. The scene is represented as fearful. Fur-tunately, all were rescued with the exception of one into boy, who was drowned.

MEXICO.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS -THE SILVER MINES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 2.-It is believed that

The Batspiltax mines of Chihanhua are reported to be yielding fabulously. One mine, it is said, yields \$50,000 weekly, masses of pure silver of several hundred weight being extracted. A leading journal says the rain of diex-tee is owing to contracts with and reclamations by the United States, which lay Mexico bare.

AFFAIRS IN SANTO DOMINGO-CABRAL TO BE DE-

HAVANA, July 9 .- Advices from Santo Do mingo to the 20th of June give rumors of the return of Baez to Azua, after defeating Cabral. The town of San Juan was entirely destroyed. It is reported that the revolutionists intend to replace Cabral by Pimental. The confidence of Cabral's partisants is shaken in his shifty as a leader, owing to his repeated defeats.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 5th of July state that the larg Julis E. Arey and her cargo had been confidenced and sold. Gov. Bille had arrived. He was received with enthusiasm. The telegraph cable has been laid to Marthingue. The steamer Florida's still at St. Thomas. A partier of her crew have gone to Halifa's.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SUCCESSES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN VENE-

HAVANA, July 9 .- Advices from Laguayra to the 23d of June represent that the revolutionists, in large force, advanced and captured Barcelona, Campano, and Cumana. The Government garrisons were small, but the ong on the coast. Guzman was making preparations on a grand scale for operations against the revolutionists, and it is believed that he will succeed. Gen. Quesada and party remain at Caracas, and the appearances indicate that the rumered expedition to Cubu will not leave

HEAVY BAINS AND SNOW STORMS AT VALPA-

RAISO-ROBBERY OF THE BAND OF PERC. HAVANA, July 10.—Advices from Valparaiso are to the 17th uit. The rains have been so excessive that work on the railreads and telegraph lines was suspended. Snow sterms were prevalent. A the is and of Meig's laborers had gone north to yote at the Presidential elections on the 25th. Great excitement prevailed among the people in consequence of the political interference of the priests. The steamship Galatia had arrived safety.

Tred safely.

Calling advices are dated the 28th uit. Excitement prevailed ever the coming Presidential elections. Parz prevailed over the coming Presidential elections. Pacz is the favorite candidate. An earthquake had occurred 21 Tacus. The Back of Peru had been robbed. The steamship Tabequilla, from Liverpool, had arrived. It had encountered pirates in the Straits of Magellan.

CUBA.

EXECUTION OF CAVADA.

HAVANA, July 10 .- Cavada was executed on the 1st Inst. at Porto Principe. It is reported here that previously wrote letters to Villamil, his brother de previously wrote setters to Villamii, his brother Adolfo, and other Cuban generals, advising them to sur reader, as that was the only favor they could do Cuba that a continuation of the streggle would only entail; useless shedding of blood; that the Cuban cause wa lost, at home and in the United States.

THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY.

LONDON, Monday, July 10, 1871. Deputations of German, Dutch, and Austrian bankers are about to have the capitals of their respec-tive countries for the purpose of making a thorough ex-amination of the line of the St. Gotthard Railway. REASONS FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION-DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PLORENCE, June 17.-After 25 years of diligent study and animated discussion, the Italian Parlia-ment has anthorized the Italian Government "to execute fully and entirely the convention with the Swiss and German Governments for connecting the Ralian and German railroads by means of a railroad across the As early as 1845 the Sardinian Governent, in order to promote the interests of Genoz, then the only port of Piedmont, entered into negotiations with the Canton Tessin for a railroad across the Helve-tian Alps. Up to 1853 the Luco Magno Pass was decined the only possible route, and a company was set on foot. But the Crimonn war suspended the enterprise. Again in 1858 the project was revived, but the war of 1859, which freed Lombardy from Austria transported the discussion to a wider field, merging the interests of Piedmont into those of Italy, and the inter and of the hitle Canton of Tessin into those of the Swiss confederation. The pass of M. Cenis, opened by the pref Hagoleur, was epochily followed by that of the

Simplon for purely strategical reasons. The pass of St. Bernard was opened chiefly by Genea to avoid tee great dependence on Austria, who, with the Canten of the Grisons, immediately opened the Splügen. The Cantens of Uri and Tessin then opened the St. Gothard, and as seen as this road was complete it became the general highway. while the St. Bernard, already damaged by the Spligen, became a mere by-path between the Cantons Tessin and the Grisons. Taught by this experience, the majority of the Swiss Cantons protested against a repetition of such an expensive experiment. Lucerne, backed up by ten other cantons, affirmed that the Luco Magoo Pass would damage the political, commercial, and military interests of the whole of Switzerland, and suggested the wisdom of a more careful and wider study of the possibilities of

the St. Gothard. The Italian Government set commissions to work in all directions, and the result was that, in 1866, the railover the St. Gothard obtained almost uni versal support. Prussia, after the war of that year, entered heartily into the project which France as heartily opposed. At the same time competent authorities in France admitted that the labors of the comulst sion of 1868 were admirable—that no hetter report could have been drawn up by a Frenchman; and the most practical among them confessed that Italy and Swutzerland had a right to promote their own interests, and that France must remedy the damage done to her favorite port, Marseilles, by the internal navigation of her rivers. It is shown that all the cities of Switzerland, as well as the Rhenish cities, can reach the sea via Genea in much shorter time and space than via Marseilles. Even Geneva is nearer by 26 miles. Zurich, 497 miles from Marseilles, is, by the 81. Gothard, but 282 miles from Genoa. And by this road, even within the French fontier, Genea can offer to Mulhouse a decisive economy of 116 miles of railroad. And the same advantages, more or less, are offered to Colmar, Strasbourg, Metz. Nancy, Sedan, the cities of the Provinces of Aleace and Lorraine. year, entered heartily into the project which France

If anything is needed to prove the total emancipation of any from French allegiance, it is the fact that, now that Isace and Lorraine, including Strasbourg itself, have assed into the hands of Prussia, the Italian Government, January of that year, signed a fresh convention with witzerland and North Germany for the execution of the t. Gothard Railway, and is so eager for its commence-nent that, despite the protest of the entire Left and of any members of the Right, the Ministers threatened to esign should the House insist on delay and on revision f the convention.

many members of the Right, the Ministers threatened to resign should the House inist on delay and on revision of the convention.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies lasted six days; the Lucomagnists and the Splügenists fought bravely to the last, though fully aware that their cause was hopeless because the interests they upheld are purely local. The only serious discussion turned on the pecuniary terms of the convention, which many of the warness supporters of the St. Gothard road deem less favorable to Italy than abler advocates might have secured. Sig. Corrente, Minister of Public Instruction, once an ardent Splügenist, made an able speech showing that Genoa, Milan, and many other Italian cities which voted supplies for the Luco Magno and Splügen would not now give a farthing; that the rejection of the present contract would allenate the other Powers that have signed; that if the Alps are not pierced it is in vain to pave Italy with railroads. "In the last two years," he continued, "we have constructed nearly 3,000 miles of railroad. The societies of Upper and Southern Italy have spont 500,000 tranes; the Government have spent 1,000,000,000 of franes; before this year closes other 71,000,000 of franes; before this year closes other 71,000,000 of franes; before this year closes other 71,000,000 of franes; before this year closes other 71,000,000.00 of franes; before this year closes other 71,000,000.00 on the vote of the House, he concluded, depended the connected and prosperity of Italy. After an animated discussion, out of 212 members present, 161 voted for the execution of the convention; 51 opposed the measure.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY ON THE FRENCH

The Due de Persigny, the ex-Minister of Napoleon III., addressed the following letter to the Electors of the Loire, who had proposed to him to become a candidate for that department:

come a candidate for that department:

"London, June 17, 1871.

"Gentlement and department:

"London, June 17, 1871.

Insten to reply to the offer which you have been so kind as to make me of supporting me at the coming elections for the Lore. Permit me to decime this honor, and to explain to you my reasons for so doing. Whatever may be the causes which have kept away from the existing Assembly the greater number of the men who have been for 20 years past associated with the Government of the country. I ask myself what could they do in this Assembly Not having the power to effect any appreciable modification in its composition, they would be there but an embarrassment, but an additional difficulty. In truth, the greater portion of the members of the Assembly—Legithuists, Orleanists, and Republicans—have no other loka than the maintenance, under any form or any name, of the English Parliament system. What they desire, all of them, is the opposite of Imperial Institutions and the opposite of the Parliamentary system of the United States, where the holders of public offices, the leaders of the administrative bicrarchy, the Ministers, are forbidden to appear in the Chambers. In a word, they desire the absorption of the Executive by the legislative power.

"Although the principle of the American system is in

ladive power.

"Although the principle of the American system is in perfect necordance, not only with the conditions of a democratic community like our own, but with all necessary freedom; although the English system, on the centrary, could only be logically conseived in the center of an aristocratic community, completely different from ours; and, finally, although this last named system, when imported into France, has overthrown all the Governments that have adopted it, the force of habit or of prejudices yet overcomes among us the lessons of experience. As for me, faithful to the cardinal principles ladd down at the commencement of the century by the great Emperor, by that man of genius who best has uncerstood the French nation, I have always thought that the English Parliamentary system as it is worked among us was becompatible with the excitable character of our contrivious. Even in the most tranquil times I was convenied and I maintained that this system could be productive only of distarbances, dangerons, or, at the best, useless, in consequence of its giving preference to works rather than to action; of its inevitobly handing over the slovernment to advocates, its rousing to excess every rather than to action; of its inevitably handing over the fovernment to advorates, its rousing to excess every ambition, obliging even the most honorable men to think more of obtaining or maintaining power than of employing it; and, hastly, of its calling incessantly upon the popular passions to aid in varied contests. Now that the times have become more critical, and that the elements of distributions are more numerous and more dangerous, I ask myself how it is that this conviction is not generally for:

"fait, whatever may be my own opinion, as the country appears to be drawn on to make a new and, I hope, a list experiment in the system which has hitherto been to her so fatal, it seems to me right that this experiment should be made without hindrances. The Government is now in the hamis of an illustrious representative of this system, and clearly, no one is more fitted than he for putting it into practice. If he succeed with the doctrines of his school in preparing the way for a Government capable of putting an end to French revolution, I shall applicate his success. If he fail, notwithstanding his talents, it will be because this system—this mode of government—is decidedly opposed to the genius of our race, and then the country will again, I doubt not, call for another mode of government, which, as long as it was in its purity, and faithful to its principles, gave to France years of greatness and of prosperity. Till this time shall arrive, I deem it my duty, as a citizen, to abstain from anything which could operate to prevent this experiment from being carried out.

"Receive, &c., Persigny." By feit. Hat, whatever may be my own opinion, as the com

THE KU-KLUX.

THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATION - PARTICULARS

Washington, July 10. - Witnesses from Georgia were examined by the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. The first was C. D. Fersyth, Solicitor for the Rome Judicial Circuit, who testified that he had convicted three men, worthless vagabonds, who in disguise had robbed persons on the highway. It was some-times with difficulty that he could convict such offenders, owing to public sentiment and fear on the part of the jury. He believed that there was a Ku-Klux organization, but could not tell their designs and purposes further than what they had shown by their acts. One of the men whom he had convicted confessed that he was a member of an association having signs and passwords, and that he was under ob

ligation to obey orders.
P. M. Shubley, Postmaster at Eome, Ga., a native of Pennsylvania, and resident of the South for 23 years, testified that he knew of two individual cases, in each of which he had been assured that a negro had been whipped by men in disguise, and that 20 or more at the dead of night, on or about the same time, had entered. Home, but retired without committing any outrages. He also referred to other cases in which colored persons had informed him that negroes had been whipped by the so-called Ku-Klux. The Democrats there were so much opposed to the Reconstruction measures of Congress that they three will possible obstacles in the way of the negroes to the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The object of the Union League, as organized in 1867 in the State of Georgia, was to endear the people to the Government of the United States, and as such hever committed any acts of violence. It, however, ceased to exist after the Presidential election of 1868, or prior to the organization of the Ku-Klux Klan, and therefore the latter was not raised in antagonism to the former. Since the passage of the Ku-Klux bill and the proclamation of the President of the United States, there has been comparative peace in that part of Georgia known as the "Cherokee Purchase." The winess said in his opinion Universal Annesty would greatly tend to a better state of feeling. He was examined over three hours. The Hon, P. M. Dix of Alabama will be examined to morrow. which he had been assured that a negro had been

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The U. S. frigates Constellation and Saratoga

... A break occurred in the Eric Canal near Syra-yesterday, but it was repaired to a few hours. ... The Commission appointed to test inven-of for more rapid trained on the canals, for which a premium of \$1,000 is offered, not in Albany resterday, but adjourned after organ-

....The Virginia State Treasurer has decided to permit foreign hoodholders to fand fractional parts of their bands, in order to facilitate exchange. The amount of the State debt funded to date is nearly \$1.000.000.

WASHINGTON.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS CONCERNING GEN. FLEAS-ONTON'S RESIGNATION—THE WHISRY FRAUDS IN BALTIMORE—THE CIVIL SERVICE COM-

15Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10, 1871. The reports of the past few days that Gen. Pleasonton has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted, are authoritatively denied. It is at the same time asgave some instructions to Deputy Commissioner Douglass, which indicated that he expected that gentleman to be Acting Commissioner before his return. There is much speculation as to the course of Gen. Pleasonton in should not be sustained by the President and the Attorney-General, some asserting that he will immediately resign, and others that he will retain his posi-

The Internal Revenue investigation at Baltimore has failed, it would appear, through an unwillingness on the part of Supervisor Fulton to ecoperate with Supervisor Presbrey. It has long been suspected that immense whisky frauds were perpetrated in that city in 1867 and 1868, and Supervisor Fulton has often called attention to evidence sufficient to convict the guilty ones. Those having this evidence at length came to Secretary Poutother man to make the investigation. It is supposed that the refusal to give the information to Mr. Fulton was on political grounds. Secretary Boutwell, therefore, detailed Dr. Presbrey, although that gentleman preferred not to proposed to Mr. Fulton that they cooperate in the investigation, and share the honors of success, if success attended it. Mr. Fulton, however, apparently feeling hurt that another man should be sent into his district, declined to cooperate or to summon witnesses for Dr. Presbrey. Mr. Fulton and Dr. Presbrey then both came to Washington, the former to find out what charges, if any, had been made against him, and the latter to get the necessary power to proceed. A friend of Mr. Fulton reply to his question, that officer said that he had never heard a word against Mr. Fulton. Mr. Boutwell then asked Commissioner Pleasonton to direct Mr. Fulton to summon witnesses for Dr. Presbrey, and, as has already been reported, he knowing nothing of the investigation, declined to do this. The investigation then went on hampered, however, by these misunderstandings, and the testimony was presented to the Grand Jury, but that body failed to find an indictment by a vote of 12 to 6. The investigation has shown that gigantic frauds by which the Government lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is even asserted in this city, to-day, by those who know something of the facts brought out, that the Government, by good management, might at once re-

The Civil Service Commission, having run against a constitutional snag, has concluded to adjourn until October next, hoping meanwhile that the President or the Attorney-General will extract it for them. They have Mr. Cartis, at the request of the Commissioners, providing for a system of competitive examinations, to be passed by all persons desiring to enter any branch of the civil service, and thus to abolish official patronage. It is proposed to have examining boards sit in Washington, New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for office, and give to each who shall pass sat-isfactorily a certificate that he is qualified for a certian position, and that all vacancies shall then clerk or officer enters on his duties, it is proposed to let his first six months of service be probationary, as in the English service, and that the permanent appointment be postponed until he has proved himself competent for his place. But one member of the Commission raised the point that such an arrangement would be unconstitu-tional, as it would deprive the heads of Departments of the right given them by law to appoint certain officers under them. The Commission submitted this question to some of the most prominent lawyers of the the law of last Winter did not contemplate interfering in this manner with the powers of of Departments. The question then arose whether, under this law, the President, with the assistance of examiners, has not, under the new law, the power to designate a class from which the appointments shall be made, and it is the opinion of the majority of the Commission that he has. Not desiring, however, to labor in vain, the Commission passed a resolution, toing him to refer the questions which have arisen to the Attorney-General that he may prepare an interpretation of the law, and have it ready for the Commission in October, to which time the Commission will this week

The Post-Office Department has been subjected to con siderable trouble and embarrassment in consequence of the insecurity of the bonds of Southern mail contractors Many of the contracts for Southern mail service, if not a majority of them, have proven to be failures on accounof the irresponsible character of the bidders and the worthlessness of the bonds. In many cases where contracts were given to the lowest bidders, it has been ound that the successful persons were unable to per form the service without loss, and therefore abando it, making it necessary for the Department to supply the deficiency by hiring persons at high rates, resulting in extravagant outlay, and frequently to the benefit of the original contractors, who become interested in one way or another in the final service. Postmaster-General Cres, well will probably call the attention of Congress to this matter in his next annual report, and endeavor to have the law so amended as to empower him to reject bids which he has reason to believe are irresponsible.

It has been decided, at the Treasury Department, that where it is found in the report of the Adjutant-General of Kentucky that soldiers of the roll mustered into the service of the State died or were discharged prior to muster into the United States service, such snowing should be received as evidence of service. The claims in cases of deceased men should be settled when satisfactory testimony is furnished that the soldier died of disease or wounds contracted in line of duty after

A telegram from the Secretary of the Interior, received here on Saturday, announced his intention to start for Washington to-day. A dispatch was sent in reply that the business of the Interior Department was in such a condition as not to require his personal attention jusnow, and as he has not been heard from since, it is not known whether he will be here to-morrow or not.

Gen. Baker, Commissioner, after considering the ques tion of pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812, decider that, in view of the express requirements of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of this war, proof of loyalty will, in all cases, be carefully examined, and the law strictly construed. When witnesses testify to the loyalty of a claimant, he says, their own loyalty must be shown by the certificate of an officer o the United States Court, or United States Commissioner, or an officer of the Internal Revenue, by setting forth that, after careful investigation, he is convinced that the witnesses at no time during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, adhered to the cause of the enemies of the Government, giving them and and comfort, or exercised the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States. This applies to sections south of Mason and Dixon's line only; no question is raised as to location north of this. The Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department lecides that Section 9 of the act of 1868, which provides "That if any person entitled to a pension has died since March 4, 1861, or shall hereafter die, while an application for such pension is pending, leaving no widow and no child under 16 years of age, his or her heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued ension to which the applicant would have been entitled and the certificate been issued before his or her death, is not applicable to the claims of soldiers of the war of

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, \$3,412,000; coin, \$89,097,000; certificates, \$21,794,000.

The report that the new Government loan has been withdrawn from the market is credited here in well informed quarters, from the fact that it is believed a proposition is about being consummated, looking to the conversion of the whole \$800,000,000 of the five-twenty loan of 1862.

of 1862.

The Board of Public Works of the District has already commenced the preliminary work under the \$4,000,000 improvement bill passed last Saturday by the Legislature, and approved to-day by the Governor. It has appointed an advisory commission of eminent angineers to

aid in preparing detailed plans of the proposed improvements, and in the prosecution of the work. The advisery board consists of the following named gentlement Gen. A. A. Hungbreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Gen. McMeigs, Quartermaster General, U. S. A.; Gen. Beabooks, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; and the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and O. B. Olimstead of New York, formerly Engineer in charge of the Central Park. The action of the Board in this respect meets with the approval of all parties here, as some of the features of the above named bill were modified before its final passage. Many property holders who were opposed to it are now in favor of it, and therefore the prospect of obtaining the money is favorable.

The books of the Internal Revenue Office show that the orders for lager-beer stamps now average 40,000 per

The books of the Internal Revenue Office show that the orders for lager-beer stanges now average 40,000 per day, nearly four times as great as the orders received at the corresponding time has year. The thermometer to-day, at 19 c'elock p. m., indicated 25°. An unauthenticated report prevails that Richard H. Dann will be, if he has not already been, tendered the

day, at 13 o'clock p. m., indicated 20°.

An unauthenticated report prevails that Richard H. Dana will be, if he has not already been, tendered the office of United States Arbitrator, to meet with the other Arbitrators at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington. It is certain that his name has been favorably mentioned in that connection, and that the President will soon for mally make the selection.

The Secretary of the Interior decides in the matter of the application of the Probate Judge of Jefferson County, Montana, to enter certain lands as the town site of Springville, that towns with a less population than 100 can enter the public lands under the act of March 2, 1867, thus reversing the ruling of the late Commissioner of the General Land Office in this and similar cases. The Secretary concurs in the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Smith, that although the act of March 2, 1867, makes a limitation as to the quantity, according to the number of inhabitants, the huitations for more than 100, and less than 200 inhabitants, being 220 acres, yet a less number than 100 may enter the area actually occupied and improved as a town site, not exceeding the lowest prescribed limitation as to quantity.

The following appointments have been confirmed at the Treasury Department: Charles G. Boylon, Clerk in the Boston Custom-House; Frank Rosstam, Assistant Storekeeper in the New-York Custom-House; J. L. Proseus, Examiner, and Thaddeus Shelton, Opener and Packer in the Appraiser's Office, New-York.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officials have been made: Assistant Assessors, George E. Bullock, Third District, Indiana; Glorge W. Filzyo, First District, Missouri.

THE SAMANA BAY PURCHASE.

The Evening Post publishes a rumor from Washington that a company of New-York capitalists have advanced the parchase money demanded for the Bay of Sanana (6)50,600, in consequence of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty and provide for the payment of the sum demanded by President Bacz. It is further said that these persons expect hereafter to be reimbursed by the Government of the United States.

A WHOLE COUNTY WITHOUT A DRAM-SHOP. CALDWELL, Ohio, July 5 .- The first County Temperance mass meeting was held in Caldwell, yesterday. People were present from every part of this, and The orator of the day was John A. Fiester. He used, in illustrating his speech, large oil paintings representing the progress of the drunkard. The following resolutions were adopted:

paintings representing the progress of the Grankardo. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The Temperance men of Noble County congratulate themselves upon the unlooked for success of the Temperance reform within the last year, upon the healthy Temperance estimate prevaint all parts of this year, upon the great after the proper estimate the provided of the reform as seen in the county against the respective of the reform as seen in the county seat, where one year ago, were three linguar-shops, and now not one to open.

2. We recegoise the america of the various agracies that have been employed in britising don't this result; and we would here and now indiat upon the importance of the vital principle that this movement is presented in the proper of the principle that this movement is presented in the proper of the principle that this movement is presented in the proper of the principle that this movement is presented in the proper of the principle that this movement is presented in the proper of the law and expected presented of the principle of the best promoted by the free use of all howing ways advancing the Temperance Reform: The organization of the month of the proper of the lecture system, the public and the newspaper press; the best proper is the proper of the lecture system, the public and the newspaper press; the best proper is enforcing the laws both by ciril and criminal actions again ocast their votes for candidates for office of any political property, who are not stanch temperance men.

2. In order to perfect the organization in our County a Central Committee of three is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to provide for a thorough temperance can state the public for signature, and solitoring Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, to betwee the their people on this Reform, and present the pielog for signature, and solitoring Alministers of the Gospel of all denominations, to betwee their people on this Reform, and present the pielog for signature, and solitoring Common School and

At the close of the public meeting, a temperance busi ness meeting was held of delegates from the various townships. Not a single arrest was made, nor was any person seen intoxicated during the entire day. One year person seen intoxicated during the entire day. One year ago there were twenty rum-shops; to-day there is not one in this county. This results from one year's agitation in all parts of our county of temperance subjects, meetings being called on what is known as the Washingtonian plan, and by townships. The President of the Noble County Temperance Society is the Rev. L. C. Rutter, the "Boy Preacher." Much of the success of the movement is due to his active exertions.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC OLD LADY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.-Madam Caroline Makau, a resident of Moyamensing, aged 77, died a few days since. She had been thrice married. Her first husband (Mazzara) was the agent in this country for Marshal Grouchy, and built a large mansion on Christian-st, for the Marshal, but the latter not coming to this country it was sold; Mazzara became the owner, and his widow occupied it. She afterward married her coachman, named Smith; but he dying, she married Makau, who deserted her because she refused to deed her property to him. She then became a recluse. She was very eccentric, occasionally appearing on the streets magnificently dressed. husband (Mazzara) was the agent in this count

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX IN AUSTRALIA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The steamer from Australia brings accounts of a recent scare caused there by a report that a piratical expedition was fitting out in San Francisco to make a descent on the island. colonists expended some millions of dollars, called out the volunteers, erected earthworks, and improvised a fleet to repel the filibusters, before they discovered that the story was a canard, originating with two boys, who started it as a joke, not dreaming of the excitement it would create.

THE CONNECTICUT POISONER.

New-Haven, July 10 .- The case of Mrs. Sherman, the husband murderer, has been subn without argument. The Judge ruled out the testimony in reference to her former husband, Hulburt, as having no bearing on the case. The prisoner has been ordered from the lock-up at Birmingham to the County Jail in this city, where she will arrive to-morrow, where she will await her trial before the Superior Court. No bail will be accepted.

DECISION IN THE TANNER PATENT CASE.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- Judge Drummond, in a United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision in the patent case of Thomas Soyles against the Chicago and North-Western Railroad for an infringement of Tanner's double-acting car-brake, in favor of the Tanner patent upon all points of the controversy. The case has been in the courts nearly ten years. Nearly all the railroads in the United States, including the horse-railroads, by this decision are infringing on Tanner's patent, and the result involves millions of dollars. Samuel D. Cozzens of New-York was sounsel for the pursuer and B. R., Curtis of Boston for the defender.

In Bolivar, one of the States of the United States of Colombia, the elections for President of the Re-public, members of Congress, and members of the Indicial Tribunal and Assembly, took place on the Judicial Tribunal and Assembly, took place on the 14th of May. The Liberal party in that State, as well as in the other States of the Republic, was divided between Murilio and Trujillo, while the Conservatives voted for Mallarino. It is generally conceded that Murilio has carried the State, and there is little doubt that he will receive a majority of the votes of five out of the nine States of the Union. As the several States of the Republic do not vote at the same time for President, it may be some months before the actual result can be given. No disorders of any kind occurred at the election.

On the 26th of June, at the request of the Prince of Wales, a special fete was given in honor of the

Prince of Wales, a special fête was given in honor of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The announcement of this compliment, joined to the expressed intention of this compliment, joined to the expressed intention of the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present with the Grand Duke, drew 23,227 persons to Sydennam; and by the evening the gardens and the interior of the building offered a most animated spectacle. The main features of the programme were a vocal and instrumental con-cert, a display of the entire system of the fountains and cascades, and a great pyrolechnic exhibition. The ter-races and rardens were suddenly illuminated with lights of the Russian national colors. A special device in honor of the Grand Duke was exhibited.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ..... Henry E. Briggs, a respected citizen of Ber-aristown, Mass., hanged binself on Sanday.

....John D. Hamblet, age 70, hanged himself at nd, Ma., jesterday.

The Unenconuc paper-mill at Gaffstown Centre, owned by P. C. Cheney & Co. of Concord, was burned on Sanday. 840,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Lose, \$60,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Eugene Haines, nine years old, son of Jackson
Haines, the stater, was drowned resterlar, at Lausinburg, N. Y. His
proleer, nearly the same age, was drowned in July, 1870. ....The powder mills at Rocky Lake, 15 miles from Halifas, exploded on Saturlay morning. So particulars have been resired as to the loss. The property was owned principally by an American SURRENDER TO THE MOB.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE FORBIDDEN. THE CITY AUTHORITIES YIELD IN ADVANCE TO THE RIBBONMEN-MAYOR HALL'S VIEWS, AND SUPERINTENDENT KELSO'S ORDER.

Great excitement prevailed in this city yes terday in view of the danger of a riot during the pro-posed Orange parade to-morrow. The movements of the Roman Catholic Societies, the intentions of the Orangemen, and the preparations of the police and military, were subjects of the intensest interest, and tens of thou sands went to bed last night to dream of an impending reign of terror in New-York. The Mayor, Superintendent Kelso, Major-Gen. Shaler, and others in authority were in consultation during the day, and the final result of their deliberations was embodied in an order issued by Superintendent Kelso late last evening, requiring the police to allow no parades or processions on Wednesday whether of Orangemen, "target exensions," or others The Mayor's disposition to prevent trouble by simply forbidding the Orange parade, is clearly seen in the foliowing letter addressed by him last week to John J. Bond, Grand Master of the Orange Order :

Bond, Grand Master of the Orange Order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, \( \)

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. \( \)

JOUN J. BOND, esq., \( a, M. L. O. Y. \)

DEAR SIR: From your letter to the Superintendent of Police, from your explanations to me, and from a letter which you addressed to The Times, I learn that an order or association of individuals, over which you are the chief, propose to celebrate by a street procession and public pie-nic the victory achieved in 1290 by William HI., one King of England, over James II., another King. Public celebrations in the country wherein the events happened have always been attended by public disorders. Breaches of the peace have several times occurred in Canada and in the United States during celebrations of a like import. Last Summer serious affrays in this city grew out of the public procession and pie-nic when participated in by your order. You seem to apprehend new disturbances this year on account of the proposed celebration, and 1 think I am justified by your written and published statements in inferring your own opinion to be that public disorder must necessarily result from your intended action because of the religious as well as anciently political opposition to the event celebrated.

Assemblages of any kind in places of public access.

suit from your intended action opposition to the event celebrated.

Assemblages of any kind in places of public access, and public street processions of every character, have never become matters of popular right. In accordance, however, with the operations of free institutions, they are generally permitted, and usually enjoy, by popular assent, much freedom of action, although often submitted to at considerable sacrifice of public comfort. They therefore become subjects for police regulation and supervision. If not an impossible, it is nevertheless a delicate task for the authorities to decide when this regulation and supervision shall begin, or how far it shall

supervision. If not an impossible, it is nevertheless a delicate task for the authorities to decide when this regulation and supervision shall begin, or how far it shall extend. The approximate rule seems to be that the greatest good and seemity of the greatest number should be consulted in the decision.

Your proposed celebration appears to be unnecessary. And it certainly seems at first glance to be singular that a foreign event occurring nearly 200 years ago, and with which American citizens cannot actively sympathize, should become on our soll the subject for extensive commemoration. Moreover, ought not the feuds and animosities of old countries from whence our adopted citizens come, be entirely merged in our citizenship! There is another danger, is there not, that collisions induced by their maintenance here would be taken advantage of by the dangerous classes which always grow formidable by such opportunities! It has been said from the bench that no individuals ought ever to be permitted to publicly assemble with banners whose inscriptions would be calculated to inflame the passions of other men; and in view of what took place last year may it not be thought by even your well-wishers that a repeated participation by your organization would seem like a concerted effort to irritate the public peace! I could suggest many occasions for celebrating even American events which would result inevitably in producing public filfeeling and inviting public disorder. Suppose, for instance, that a considerable numer of New York residents of Buil Run that occurred in this month, and should by means of banners and music succeed in arousing the bad temper of the hundreds of thousands who not only could never sympathize with the event, but under much personal, sectional, or national feeling, deplore it; or suppose that, in view of recent events that have occurred in Europe, a body of French adopted citizens, furnished with banners and music distasteful in sight and sound to citizens of our city that are inhabited by the int

You these very general considerations, and with asking you whether it would not be more politic for you and your friends to ferego any popular or public demonstration of the event to which you and they attach so much importance? Very truly yours, 14. OAKET HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York.

As no reply was received to this letter, and the inditions of a riot in case of an Orange demonstration grew more and more threatening, the Mayor finally deterof the following general order:

General Order No. 57, Captain — Precinct.
The Superintendent has been applied to by the Grand
Master of the Oronge Lodges in the United States to give Master of the Oronge Lodges in the United States to give police support to a celebration by a procession (through principal streets and avenus in the City of New-York, on the 12th instant) in honor of the Battle of the Boyne, and the surrender which was its consequence. These several commemorative victories on the soil of treland by one English King over another one, nearly two centuries ago, engendered national differences which have descended from generation to generation with time have descended from generation to generation with time.

two centuries ago, engendered national differences which have descended from generation to generation with the creasing aerimony; and large bodies of citizens participating in these feelings form parts of our community. The Superintendent has been legally advised he should not aid any street celebrations that involve feuds and animo-sites belonging soiely to the history of other countries than our own, and which experience has proved to endanger the public peace abroad and at home. The proposed celebration, as is obvious to every one, belongs to the last named class. Last year, upon the same calendar day, an unexpected public celebration of the foreign event justd name was accompanied in the streets with inexcusable and deplorable affrays, by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the Police. This violence was apparently unpremeditated, and resulted from what may be termed spontaneous excitement. This year, however, the procession has been made to swell the numbers of participants by accessions from other parts of this States. ates. It is given out that armed preparations for defence

It is given out that armed preparations for defence have been made by the members of the parading lodges. Indeed the announced procession appears to have been especially organized beyond the magnitude of any previous one, and is emphasized with announcements that apparently evince a determination to resent, if not to avenge, the events which attended last year's celebration; and some of its leaders have stated to the Superintendent that they considered a collision inevitable. If this needless celebration should provoke a general disturbance it would furnish the opportunity always sought for by the lawless and dangerous classes of the community to participate in it, and to carry consequences so far as to endanger the safety of persons and property. Recent disturbances have been announced from Great Britain by cable dispatches as incident to similar public demonstrations by the Orange Institutions. And upon a closest survey the Superintendent is convinced that if the proposed procession forms or moves with its banners and traditional music annot many authinking, rash, and not-headed spectators who are not in sympathy with the foreign feuds which the procession is intended to giorify, then the whole police (and perhaps much of the military) force of the city might be required to protect the procession, and large sections of the city must need ing watching would be left anguarded.

If any procession (or occupation by marching order of the streets) were a matter of right, or could legality

military) force of the city might be required to protect the procession, and large sections of the city most needing would be left unguarded.

If any procession (or occupation by marching order of the streets) were a matter of right, or could legally demand protection, then it should, at all hazards, receive escort and guard; because the authorities never should allow that which is matter of right to the populace to be ever lawlessly overawed. But legal decisions have settled that occupation of streets by processions is a mere matter of usage or toleration, and is always subseted to police regulation and supervision. The surreuler of thoroughtares to large organized bodies of men necessarily interferes with the individual rights of other citizens, and those thus engaged are, in the language of the law, permissible trespassers. The toleration of processions by citizens and authorities is perhaps due to the fact that street meetings and parades always represent some sentiment or occasion not at all citizens, the fact that street meetings and parades always represent some sentiment or occasion not at all citizens. And at times the police should prevent occasions for disorder rather than wait to regulate or suppress it. It is very clear, that if any one individual should undertake by himself to produce an occasion of irritation and excitement to others in the community, he would not be, in such an act, entitled to police protection. And sarrely, what may not be done by one individual ought not to be attempted by the organized many, when the aggravation would be so much the greater.

Therefore you are ordered in conformity to the private directions herewith promulgated, and which relate merely to details of discipline and arrangements for police action not expedient to be publicly announced to prevent the formalition or progression of the public street procession for the lith inst. alluded to, and of all procession, or whether they are lawlessly disposed or otherwise. You will also promptly arrest all persons of any

The few, outside of the police force, to whom this order and the policy it embodies became known, last night, were almost unanimous in denouncing it as a "cowardly surrender," and it was confidently anticipated that public opinion would strongly disapprove this concession to the lawless threats of men who are condemned alike by their religious teachers and their in-

A RIOT PROBABLE IN NEW-JERSEY. The excitement in Jersey City in regard to the Orange parade, and the riot which is experied to PRICE FOUR CENTS.

follow in its train, is intense. There is no doubt that the Orangemen of Jersey City are determined to parade, and the greatest alarm exists in consequence among the citizens, who are apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property. The Hibernians make no secret of their determination to attack the Orangemen, in case the latter should parade. Their preparations for the expected fray are said to very complete.

The Shamrocks, a society composed of about 400 Irish nen, met in Franklin Hall, Warren-st., last evening Before and subsequent to the meeting excited groups assembled around the Hall, discussing the situation and indulging in threats against the Orangemen. The Emmet Guard, an organization numbering over 200 men, have received orders to assemble at their hall on Pavonia-ave., to-night, and remain under arms until the fol-lowing morning. The United Irishmen have also, it is stated, determined to turn out and make common cause with the Hibernians; they number some thousands. At some of the meetings wild statements were made, to the effect that thousands of Orangemen were coming from Canada to participate in the parade, which added not a little to the excitement and hate of the Hibernians.

THE RECENT STORMS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM DAYTON, OHIO-NAMES OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

CINCINNATI, July 10.-Late information from Dayton, Ohio, indicates that the effect of the stern there yesterday afternoon was more serious than at first supposed. The names of the persons killed by the falling of St. John's Lurtheran Church, are Christian Thomas, Mrs. Theresa Randall, and Leonard Weyraugh. Jacob Walfrim is probably fatally injured. Beside these, a number of others were seriously injured. Edward Mehan and George Speyer, lads, were taken out dead from the Washington-st. bridge, horribly mangled. James Fischbaugh and another boy were removed alive, but badly injured. A few miles from the city a tree was blown across a gipsy wagon in camp, instantly killing a woman. The Third-st. Presbyterian Church spire was noved a foot out of line; the spires of Mr. Stemper's Presbyterian Church on St. Clair-st., and of the First Baptist Church, were somewhat damaged. The storm was severe in the country adjacent to Dayton, partieu larly in Randolph township, destroying crops and fences. and in a few instances barns were struck by lightning and burned. At Xenia, the storm was less severe, but

made havoe among the trees, fences, and outhouses. A few miles south-east of Dayton trees fell acress a farm-house, crushing it and killing two of the immates. Frightful accounts are given of the injuries done to the

country.

It is impossible to more than conjecture the aggregate loss. Some persons place the loss in the city and country at little less than a million of dollars, but this is probably an exaggeration. At Crestaline several buildings were struck by lightning and four or five persons were injured.

THE STORM IN NEW-YORK-GREAT DAMAGE AT GEDDES-SALT WORKS INJURED.

Sunday afternoon a severe storm swept over the country about Syracuse. The Syracuse Standard says: Its pathway in some localities was marked by wholesale destruction. After literally deluging the city,

says: Its pathway in some localities was marked by wholesale destruction. After literally deluging the city, the storm which came from the north went cast a short distance, where it was met by some force which sent it back to drop for an hour or more a continued sheet of water upon the city. About 4 o'clock p. in., as the beat A. C. Carpenter, bound from Buffalo to New York, was passing through the village of Amboy, some 10 rods west of the bridge, she was struck by lightning, and Eugene Harris, was instantly killed. He had been struck in the head, the lightning running the entire length of his body, tearing his ciothes and greatly disfisuring thin on its passage. The other young man, though badly injured, will probably recover.

By far the most leerious damage to property was inflicted in the village of Geddes. The entire less will certainly feach \$12,000, and it may prove as high as \$25,000! Coming from the north-west across the lake the \$20 doy the time it reached the village had an immense force. An eye-witness says the scene was quite fearful. The gale first struck the salt-chimney of Block No. 1; all but 20 feet went crashing down. The chimney of double Block Nos. 7 and 8 was clipped from the top some 20 feet. A simal station-house on the Central Kaliroad was toppled to the ground and then the wind sported with a lumber-yard; several thousand feet of boards and heavy planks were tossed into the air as, if they were but shingles, and scattered far and wide south of the bridge, smashing in a window of the salt office, breaking in the side of the barber shop, scattering chimneys as if they had been made of peoble stones, and ripping up the tin roof of the Hubbell block. But this was but the sport of the wind. Its serious work was done at the Union School building. The entire roof, tin and rafters and huge ties, were lifted, and the main portion carried over 200 feet. A huge piece of the tin was dropped in the park. Still another piece lies rurther off, while a third cleared the gable of W. W. Tripp's house,

Damage \$10,000.
Soveral private houses were somewhat damaged, and the whole town thrown into an agony of terror by the fury of the storm and the immense objects dashing violently through the air. In Syracuse some damage was done by the lightning striking houses, but beyond slight bruises, no casualties occurred.

INCREDIBLE POWER OF A STORM-A TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK-IMMENSE DE-STRUCTION.

The telegraphic reports in no way exaggerited the tremendous force of the storm which recently levastated a portion of Nebraska. In the country near Omaha serious mischief was done. A number of people were killed and a vast quantity of property destroyed. The house of a farmer, J. R. Jester, was lifted bodily from its foundation by a furious blast and whirles brough the air five rods or more, stunning and bruising the frightened inmates. In the same town, nearly every house was unroofed, the wind tearing the roofs off pasteboard. For miles the fine corn fields and wheat

fields have been ruined. Says The Omaha Herald neids have been ruined. Says The Omaha Herald:

A precession following the corpse of Lewis P. Thoronson was overtaken by the tempest about four miles was for this city. Mr. Ireland was one of the first to see it coming, and, being a strong man, he jumped out, hoping to so able to hold the carriage to the ground. But his effects were fruitless, the vehicle being twisted out of his grap, and overturned. Nearly every team was lifted bodly from the ground. A carriage, in which Mrs. Thomps in, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Scott, and other near relatives of he deceased, were riding, was capsized. The hearse an down into a hollow where shelter was afforded. One legty was taken up from the ground and carried a distance of 20 feet in the air before she could regain her feet. The men could not stand up, but were thrown about at so mercy of the wind.

The afternoon train on the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad was struck by the storm, between Scribner

go feet in the air before she could regain her feet. The men could not stand up, but were thrown about at sea mercy of the wind.

The afternoon train on the Fremont and Eikhorn Valley Raliroad was struck by the storm, between Scribner and Crowell, and the three coaches were lifted from the track, thrown down the embankment, and turned upside down in the ditch. One side of the engtine was lifted eight inches from the track, but the coupling broke, and it fell back again. Nearly every passenger was more or less injured. John McClary of Norfolk, received a fractured skull; his wife was bruised beyond recognition; their son, Johnnie, had his skull fractured. Robert E. Furley's shoulder was dislocated. The left arm of Dr. A. G. Boebe of Blair was broken above the elbow. Conductor McLeod's shoulder was broken. Lew. Reed of this city was on the train but escaped with only slight bruises. But one mile from the wreck of the train, the house of Nathan Austin was picked up by the wind, carried about 100 feet, and torn completely into pieces. Mr. Austin was crushed to death in the wreck by falling timbers. His daughter escaped with ner life, though she was severely injured. The Union Pacific Railroad express train, which had drawn up to the water tank at Lone Tree, was backed away from the building when the approach of the storm was noticed, and not a moment too soon, for the windmill and building fell immediately afterward with a fearful crash. As the storm swept about the train, shaking it tremendously, the employes of the Company hurried through toward the sleeping-cars, which were considered the safest from being fine heaviest, and they soid that the passengers were nearly all on their knees praying for mercy, for not one expected to escape alive. Immense hall-stone field this point, and a dispatch received from there said that none were smaller than credit in every field to excape alive. Immense hall-stone field with a point of the depot; the kitchen of the hotel was blown down; the telegraph poles were forn from the

During a row, last evening, in Egan's saloon, the Houston's and Broadway, "Bulk" Notice was been out to be been it a would save dream at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be an extended at Police lies to be to be a second at Police lies to be to be at the police lies to be a second at Police lies to be a second at the lies